

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 4, NO. 15

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 171

ROBERT BRIDGES, ENGLAND'S POET LAUREATE



A little surprise was arranged for the literary world by Mr. Asquith in the appointment of a poet laureate whom few, if any, had considered a possibility. The London Illustrated papers came out with full-page groups of pictures of Kipling, Noyes, Phillips, Hardy, Massey, Watson and Mrs. Meynell as likely aspirants, and then Mr. Asquith handed the laurel to Mr. Robert Bridges.

Mr. Bridges comes of a distinguished English family, being the son of John Bridges of St. Nicholas and Walmer, in Kent, and a kinsman of the Rev. Thomas Edward Bridges, D. D., who was from 1823 to 1843 president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. At Eton, and later at Oxford, Mr. Bridges was noted for his scholarship, but he found time to distinguish himself in athletics. He was an enthusiastic cricketer and oarsman. In 1867 he was placed in the second class in the Royal School of Literate Humaniores. After leaving the university he spent a number of years in foreign travel, familiarizing himself to an extent unusual for an Englishman, with life on the continent and in the far east.

On his return to London he became a student of medicine at St. Bartholomew's hospital, receiving, in due course, the degree of M. B. at Oxford. He then began the practice of his profession, being regularly attached to the staff of St. Bartholomew's hospital and of the Children's hospital in Great Ormond street. Retiring from practice in 1882, he married and left London for his beautiful rural estate at Yatton, in Berkshire. Since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to literature, and particularly to poetry.

It may be that one of the reasons for the smallness of the company of

Mr. Bridges' admirers is his devotion to the most technical and abstruse problems of versification. His book, "Milton's Prosody," is, in the words of Dr. Herbert Warren in "Robert Bridges and Contemporary Poets," one of the most minute and illuminating contributions ever made to the study of English metric generally, and especially to that of Milton's blank verse. Influenced largely by the work of the late W. J. Stone of Radley college, he has written a large number of poems in the classical meters, poems in which the quantities of the syllables, rather than their accents, are the essentials. Of this extremely difficult sort of writing, which can never be thoroughly appreciated except by those intimately familiar with Greek and Latin poetry, a good example is the "Peace Ode," written in June, 1902, on the conclusion of the Boer war. It is unrhymed and in Alcaics.

Interesting to students of the subject as are Mr. Bridges' experiments in classical meters, it is on his work done in the familiar English rhythms that he must depend for popular esteem.

There can really be no difference of opinion about Dr. Robert Bridges' place in English poetry. Among the modern poets of today he is unquestionably one of the most important. His only rival in fine lyrical quality is Mr. W. B. Yeats, whose work in poetry is concentrated in some ten or twelve poems, most of the copious writing—plays and verse—which are to be found in the fine edition of his works that was published some years back by Mr. A. H. Bullen being of a markedly inferior quality.

If the office of laureate is to be confined to a man, there can not be a question but that Dr. Bridges has done the most perfect lyrical work among them, and that all his books will be greatly enhanced in value by the appointment.

But the post of poet laureate, now shorn of all its trappings of office, its need for odes on state occasions and the like, which Dr. Bridges is no more likely to write than Mr. Yeats, should obviously be given to the greatest man of letters; to the man who is not only a fine poet and prose writer.

DOOLITTLE KEPT HIS PROMISE OF RAIN

In the good old days before Dudley Doolittle, representative of the Fourth Kansas district, became famous as a weather prophet, his neighbors depended on the fluttering of the leaves and the turning of barometers to tell them when it was going to rain. But that was before last Labor Day, when Doolittle came into his own.

On that day Doolittle, who is a Democrat, and Fred S. Jackson, his Republican opponent for congress, were to speak from the same platform at Lebo, Kan. Jackson, by choice, was to talk last.

It was a dreadfully hot and sultry day, but no worse than the whole state had experienced for many weeks. Half the farmers in the audience had given up their corn crops as lost on account of the drought.

The sky was clear and the sun burned like a big ball of fire.

Doolittle started to speak at exactly two o'clock. He looked at his watch and said:

"I promise you that within an hour we shall have rain. Therefore, I shall talk only 45 minutes so that Mr. Jackson may have a chance to say a few words."

"If it rains, we'll vote for you!" shouted many persons in the crowd.

Doolittle spoke 40 minutes and then turned to sit down. Before he reached his chair a torrent of rain began to fall. Not only was Jackson unable to speak that afternoon, but so great was the rainfall that his night meeting in the opera house was canceled, too.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

And inasmuch as Doolittle kept his promise of rain, the crowd kept its promise of votes.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-delegate. The elector-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200, 000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described by one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right, village or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.

MAN MADE MISTAKE

Penalties Caused by the Upright Position Are Shown.

German Scientists Point Out the Heavy Cost to Humanity for Standing Position—Experiments Prove Virtue of Locomotion on All Four.

Three of Germany's famous scientists have been making experiments to prove that humanity makes a great mistake in walking upright instead of on all fours. Thereby, they declare man brings on himself many physical evils from which the more sensible and less aspiring horse and dog are free.

When man first stood on his hind legs he disturbed the whole equilibrium of his organism; and since then he has been trying in vain to adapt his architecture and organs to his unnatural carriage. As he has failed he has brought on himself weakness and disease.

One of the first to occupy himself with this question was Prof. Ernst Haeckel, the Jena biologist and Darwinian. It has now been carried much further by the experiments which Dr. H. Gerhart has lectured on at the Berlin University Polytechnical Institute.

Dr. Gerhart placed quadrupeds in a similar position, and observed them. A typical test was made with a fox terrier, which stood and walked on its hind legs for seven hours a day for 28 weeks. The terrier was then compared with an ordinary dog. Examination showed that the change had radically transformed the terrier's anatomy. In order to counterbalance the tendency to fall forward, the dog had continually bent its spinal column backward. The result was a marked deformation of the vertebrae. Standing upright had also deformed the thorax and pelvis. The bones of the hind legs had bent forward in a way suggesting rickets or degeneration of the bone.

The internal organs also showed changes. The left lung had fallen slightly; the heart was enlarged owing to the constant exertion of standing as a biped, and it had turned round partly on its axis. The liver, stomach and kidneys had also receded further from the head. In other words, the dog had grown closer to the human type.

Certain penalties caused by the upright carriage are shown by Dr. Ernest Klotz of Leipzig. It was plainly intended, he says, that the spinal column should be horizontal; and that all vital and easily injured organs, such as the heart and stomach, should hang downward from it and be protected by it. "The spinal column," he says, "is nothing but a roof of bone." It is not at all intended to stiffen the body into an upright carriage. When man went four footed, with his organs pendent from his spinal column, all the organs were in exactly defined positions as regards one another.

When he began to go upright these organs tended to sag and fall downward and thus disturbed their functions. This caused many ailments, and particularly digestive complaints, which no animal suffers from. These complaints have been a cause of weakness to man and, instead of returning to an all four attitude, he has for millions of years past been trying to adapt himself to the new conditions. But he has not altogether succeeded, and is still suffering from the disturbed equilibrium.

Most marked is the fact that the human legs have not adapted themselves to be man's only support. It even seems that in civilized countries the adaptive process has come to a stop and as a result of the failure of two legs to do the work of four pathological deformation of the sole of the foot is going on.

Today man unconsciously hunkers after his lost position of quadruped. This is seen by the attitude he takes during sleep. Numerous scientific tests show that the regenerative effect of sleep both on body and mind is greatest when a man sleeps face downward as do the majority of animals. Nightmares, "sleep drunkenness," "brain pressure" and other abnormal sleep conditions are never experienced by a man sleeping in this position. They are caused by the genuine biped attitude of sleeping on the back. Sleeping on the back with the limbs outstretched, is so unnatural that the lower animals can be temporarily paralyzed by fixing them in that position.

In short, man's upright carriage, which he regards as his unique distinction and glory, is merely a psychological blunder, and it will remain so until man has perfectly adapted himself to it. Unluckily, there is no reason to think that the perfect equilibrium will never be attained.

Circus Catastrophe.

At the circus grounds many people wondered at the unusual delay, caused by the late arrival and a break of several workmen.

"They ain't goin' t' be no show today," said a live looking newsboy. "Ain't goin' t' be no show? What ter?" anxiously queried another.

"Cause the elephant stepped on the coffee pot and they can't find the grounds."

Worth Remembering.

Always try to remember that it takes longer to correct a mistake than it does to make it.—Athenian Globe.

TEAM WORK



That is what counts. There must be co-operation, mutual aid and assistance. We are eager to help you, and our expert advice and long experience are at your disposal.

When you want PRINTING OF ANY KIND come see us and we will do a little team work that will insure the artistic results you desire.

Cisco to the Fore.

Last week we received a copy of The New Era, published at Davenport, Oklahoma, where our good friend, Prof. Noah Cisco, is Superintendent of the High School. The paper contains the picture of Prof. Cisco, together with a lengthy address to the patrons of the school, written in his usual optimistic vein, setting forth the policies to be pursued in the school.

Here's wishing you success, Professor. We'll bet our pile that you give Davenport the best school she ever had, although she may have had some good ones heretofore.

A Different Version.

In our last issue we published an account of a cutting affray in which Cap Day, of Index, was seriously wounded, reporting the affair just as we received the information.

This week we are in receipt of an unsigned letter giving a different version of the affair altogether. The letter says that Ferguson assaulted Day while he (Day) was suffering from a convulsion, inflicting wounds from which it is yet thought he will not recover.

If we were misinformed and didn't give the facts as they occurred we are glad to make the correction.

Mr. Silas Carter, of Index, also told us in person Tuesday that Day received his wounds at the hands of Ferguson while suffering with a convulsive fit, and that he was unconscious at the time he was being stabbed.

Aged Man Passes Away.

Walter Easterling, a highly respected citizen of this county, aged about 90 years, died at his home on Lacy creek, near Florress, Thursday, the 11th inst. of senile debility. Deceased is survived by his wife of about the same age, who is in poor health, one sister, Mrs. Catherine Elam, of near town, who is older than himself; two sons and one daughter; James Easterling, of Elamton, and W. T. Easterling and Mrs. Mary Nickell, of Florress.

The remains were interred in the family graveyard near the home.

USE THE COLUMNS OF THE COURIER TO TELL THE PEOPLE WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL.

Elderly people use Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets because they are mild.

In Memorium.

"Two little hands are sweetly folded upon a silent breast, The little heart within has numbered its throbs and gone to rest; The little eyes are closed forever to earth's unholy sight; Two little cherub wings now hover in heaven's golden light. Two little feet have ceased to travel upon the shores of time A little gem released from trouble has gone above to shine. Oh what a comfort, dear Redeemer, Thy grace and love hath given. That when life's winter day is ended we'll meet our child in heaven."

Quietly sleeping in the Vale of Rest lies all that is mortal of little Helen Louise, 19-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henry. Helen Louise was born January 9th, 1912, and on August 7th, 1913, she was called home to God. Short was her life but eternal will be her rest.

We know that the sweet little one has gone to rest forever. Her little heart will never be contaminated with the sins of this world. She has escaped all the trials and cares, the heartaches and miseries of this life, and we ought to rejoice in the thought that she is with Jesus. When Jesus was on earth he blessed little children and said they would be greatest in his kingdom.

"Darling baby, thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel, But 'tis God that hath bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal. Yet again we hope to meet you, When the day of life has fled, There in heaven with joy to greet you, Where no farewell tear is shed."

C. F. B.

In Jigtime!



Procrastination is the thief of time. If you need good printing and put off getting it you're robbing YOURSELF. Don't fiddle over it! Order what you want NOW. There will be no procrastination on our part in delivering the goods.

A Family Necessity.

Skedee, Okla., 9-11-13. Mr. H. G. Cottle, West Liberty, Ky.

Sir:—

You will please find enclosed \$1.00 for which send us the Licking Valley Courier for one year. Have not had the home paper for two weeks and miss it so much.

Respt. MYRTLE WEBB.

/ Baby Hurt.

Little Miss Nancy Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lykins, fell on a broken bottle Monday and cut her wrist badly. The wound bled profusely, causing her parents some alarm, otherwise the injury was not serious.

Bots Harmful to the Horse.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion among farmers, the bot which infests the stomach of the horse is often harmful to both young and old animals, and may be especially disastrous to colts. The bot is the larval stage of the horse botfly. The botfly reproduces by depositing light yellow, oval eggs, which are attached to the female to the hair of the legs, breast and neck. The eggs hatch; then the horse licks itself and some of the small larvae are taken by the mouth into the stomach, where they attach themselves firmly to the lining.

By their parasitic tendencies a large number of bots covering the lining of the stomach damage the interior of that organ, prevent digestive action, and in some cases cause the horse to remain in such a poor condition that death may ensue. It is probable that many cases of poor condition in horses thought to be due to worms is really due to heavy infestation with bots.

A very effective treatment which will remove bots within 24 to 48 hours is as follows: The day preceding the treatment a small amount of hay and a moderate amount of oats is given in the morning; in the evening food is withheld and a purgative given—Barbados aloes, 1 ounce; or raw linseed oil, 1 pint. The day of the treatment, at 6 o'clock in the morning, give 3 drams of carbon bisulphid in a gelatin capsule; at 7 o'clock repeat the dose in the same manner; and at 8 o'clock give the third and last dose, making in all 9 drams of carbon bisulphid in three gelatin capsules.

The above treatment is for the adult horse. For a yearling colt half the quantity of carbon bisulphid used for a mature horse will give the desired results.

If properly administered, the gelatin capsule reaches the stomach intact, but soon dissolves, and the carbon bisulphid rapidly evaporates, suffocating all bot larvae and other parasites with which it comes in contact, but not injuring the horse. Worms are quite often expelled as well.

This remedy has been used by the Department of Agriculture with a large number of animals, and has proved successful.

Campaign Committee Appointed.

Democratic Campaign Chairman, Frank Kennard, has named the members of his campaign committee who will assist him in the various precincts this fall.

It was his intention to publish the list in full, but Mr. Kennard failed to return them to the printer in time for publication.

New Road Engineer.

Evert Mathis has resigned as County Road Engineer and W. B. Allen has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Allen qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties Tuesday.

Dr. Nickell Coming.

Dr. J. T. Nickell will be at West Liberty Sept. 22 and remain one week to do dental work. He will be in Dr. S. R. Collier's office over the Commercial Bank, 170-2.

Died.

Near Yocum, on the 15th inst., Orisel, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Burley Dyer.

PATENTS
TRADE-MARKS and copyrights obtained or no fee. Send model, sketch or photo and brief description, for FREE SEARCH and report on patentability. 25 years experience. Send review summary for NEW BOOKLET. Get full patent information. It will help you to decide. READ PAGES 11 and 12 before applying for a patent. Write today.
D. SWIFT & CO.
PATENT LAWYERS,
303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Kodol For Indigestion. Relieves sour stomach, palpitation of the heart. Digests what you eat.

Local and Personal.

HUMAN RECIPE



To mischievous eyes, a look of surprise. A string of the hearts she has hurt, Add a sweet little smile, with which to beguile— And behold this heartless young flirt.

LYCKING VALLEY COURIER.
Issued Thursday by
The Morgan County Publishing Co.
Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.
All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.
Entered as second class matter
April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West
Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
3, 1879.
H. G. COTTE, Editor.



Democratic Ticket.

For State Senator,
CHAS. D. ARNETT.
For Representative,
E. F. CECIL.
For County Judge,
S. S. DENNIS.
For County Attorney,
S. M. R. HURT.
For County Court Clerk,
REN F. NICKELL.
For County Superintendent,
JAMES W. DAVIS.
For Sheriff,
L. A. LYKINS.
For Jailor,
H. C. COMBS.
For Assessor,
A. O. PEYTON.
For Surveyor,
M. P. TURNER.
For Coroner,
OLLIE E. NICKELL.
JUDGES OF THE PEACE.

1st district—James R. Day,
2nd district—J. M. Carpenter,
3rd district—J. M. Gevedon,
4th district—H. L. Blankenship,
5th district—W. C. Taulber,
6th district—T. S. McGuire,
7th district—D. M. Cox,
8th district—A. J. Fraley.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Every good democrat in Morgan county ought to rejoice and give thanks. We have the best of reasons for feeling good and handshaking and congratulations ought to be the order of the day. There is now no cloud on the democratic horizon in "Old Morgan." The three gentlemen who had contemplated making independent races for county office have acted the part of men, which they surely are, and withdrawn their candidacies. It is now our opinion, based upon sound reasoning, that the republican candidates, seeing the inevitable, will shortly do likewise. They are good men and shrewd, and cannot fail to see the handwriting upon the wall. They have absolutely no chance to win and no one knows it better than they. Their time is too valuable for them to make a race against such odds. The democratic party in Morgan county was never more firmly united than at present. The little flesh wounds that were inflicted during the primary have all completely healed, not leaving so much as a scar. There is not a defeated candidate for a county office in Morgan county who will not go his full length for his successful opponent and for every nominee in the field. They are all democrats and they want the world to know it. This being the case, what show has a republican to be elected in November? None. Then why would they continue the races? Again we express the opinion that they will not. We have too high an opinion of their intelligence to believe that they will.

CLOSED SEASON ON SQUIRRELS.
The open season for squirrel and rabbits came to an end last Monday, the 15th inst. Within the last few months thousands of squirrels and a great many young rabbits have been killed in this county. In fact the way

some men hunt is nothing short of slaughter. They spend three-fourths of their time in the woods armed with a double-barreled, breech-loading shot gun, and so expert have they become that it is almost impossible for a squirrel to escape them.

Will they cease, now that the season is closed? The supposition is that they will not. Squirrel hunting has become a second nature to them and to stop hunting would be like taking morphine away from a dope fiend. Some of them will hunt or "bust." And this practice deprives the busy man of the chance of getting a mess of squirrels at the rare intervals he can take a few hours off in the open season.

The plea that squirrels destroy crops does not hold good any more. Once upon a time this was true, but conditions have changed. Since the law prohibiting stock from running at large in Morgan county has been in force nuts and acorns in abundance lie on the ground in the woods all winter, thus furnishing an ample supply of food for the squirrels throughout the entire year. The damage to crops by squirrels is too small to be considered.

It is to be hoped that the game wardens and others in authority will be diligent in the discharge of their duty and see to it that all violators of the game laws are brought to justice.

FOR JUST A FEW.

A few, a very few, candidates who were extended credit by the COURIER for job work and advertising before the primary, have failed to pay their bills since the election. To those few we will say: Don't get the idea that because you were defeated you will not be required to pay for the work we did for you. Our time and space is our stock in trade and from those we must get the weapons to guard the wolf from the door. Do you "ketch," you who still owe us? If you do not we will be obliged, according to our custom, to make your names public as we have had to do on a few occasions before.

If you don't want this thing to happen, the surest way to avoid it is to call and settle.

SHUN THEM.

Seest thou a man (or woman) diligent in attending to other people's business—mark them well. They are exorcises upon the social organism—warts upon the body politic. They are, or should be, the red lights of society, warning the public of innumerable pitfalls into which a tumble is liable to be taken all unsuspecting.

The only excuse a meddler has for living is the unintentional good that might be accomplished by their unwholesome example. It is said that nothing was created in vain; that in the economy of nature everything has its place. Perhaps 'tis true, but what, in God's name, can the meddler, the busy-body, the butinsky, be good for except to shame others, half-way inclined, and deter them from doing likewise?

Senators LaFollette and Poin-dexter, republicans, voted for the democratic tariff bill which passed the U. S. Senate recently, thus proving that there are some republicans who still hold patriotism above partisanship.

These two gentlemen, and especially Senator LaFollette, would make good democrats and they will be found in the ranks of the democratic party ere long, or we have missed our guess.

Memorial Services.

Memorial services for Elizabeth Cottle and W. W. Lewis (Rebel Bill) will be held at Bethany church on War creek, the 3d Sunday in October, conducted by Elders W. L. Gevedon, L. A. Lykins and A. L. Gillum. There will be dinner on the ground for all who come.

Everybody invited.

Dr. A. P. Gullett will be at Wrigley to do dental work, September 22-23-24-25-26, 170-4

SCISSORS and PASTE
With an Occasional Cursory
Comment by the Editor.

HUMAN RECIPE



W. M. TAYLOR.
To a frightful store, wild flying hair,
(He's really demented I fear),
Add an art quite new, and puzzling
too—
And behold this Futurist queer.

Backward, Turn Backward.

Backward, turn backward, O
Time, in your flight;
Give us a girl whose skirts are
not tight.
Give us a girl whose charms,
many or few,
Are not expressed by too much
peek-a-bloo;
Give us a girl, no matter what
age,
Who won't use the streets as a
vaudeville stage;
Give us a girl not too sharply in
view—
Dress her in skirts that the sun
can't shine through.
—Exchange.

Shucks!

If the West Virginian who has developed a plant which bears tomatoes on the stalk and potatoes on the roots can get it to produce greenbacks instead of leaves the cost-of-living problem will begin to have a useful aspect. —Courier-Journal.

He's Already Defeated.

Governor McCreary has issued another letter to the voters of the State, concerning his candidacy for the Senatorial nomination. He is after the job strong and will be a hard man to defeat. —Winchester Democrat.

The Antidote.

Chicago mail order houses are now flooding the mails with many tons of advertising matter. The best and about the only way to offset this is for the country merchant to flood his local paper with columns of advertising. —Hartford Herald.

It Must Be.

It may be that some authors write dialect stories just because they are such poor spellers. —Berea Citizen.

Printing With a "Punch"



Our Printing Has the "Punch"
IT PUTS YOUR BUSINESS IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

Letterheads, Envelopes, Bill-
heads, Etc.

USE THE COLUMNS OF THE
COURIER TO TELL THE PEOPLE
WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL.

After taking Dr. Miles' Laxative
Tablets children ask for "more candy."

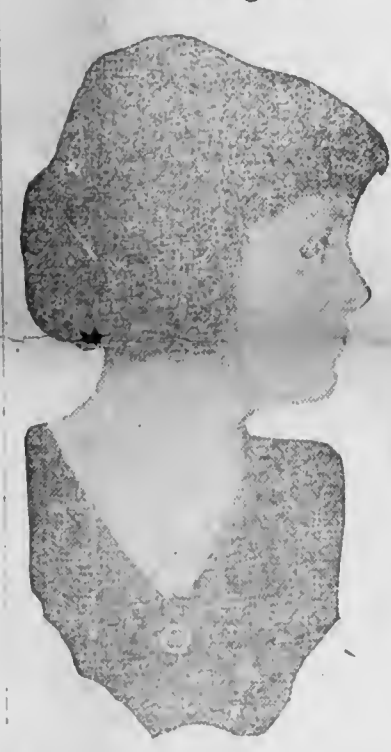
The
Clothes
you want
to buy at
The
Price
you want
to pay

"Shield Brand"
Suits
\$12.50
Others at
\$10.00 and \$15.00

Carefully tailored, Fashion-
able, Serviceable.
"Shield Brand Specials"
are the equal of the best
tailored garments.
Made to suit the man
who knows quality
and value.

Sold
By
E. HENRY & SONS,
INDEX, KY.

You Should Worry?



Because you have run out of cards and stationery?
LET US WORRY!
HERE'S A TIP—
Our Job Department will supply you with any kind of printing for private or business purposes.
This tip is worth your trial.

EXERCISE!

A person leading a quiet, sedentary life is healthy only by accident, unless he makes up for it by a little vigorous, open air exercise. Grab a locomotive fire-box with coal, without removing the cinders, and the engine will become so clogged as not to work properly. The body is exactly like a locomotive; if it is not exercised, the waste products accumulate and the result is disease. Moreover, judicious exercise shakes up the organs of the body and increases their activity; it keeps the muscles in condition to meet the extraordinary emergencies which may come to any of us; and, if taken heartily, diverts the mind from its ordinary cares and lets a man return with new vigor and refreshed spirits to his tasks.

Ninety per cent of the women who suffer the distress with all sorts of more or less vague complaints, need nothing but a loose dress, a hoe and a garden. Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

Notice.

I have accepted the agency for the Naven Laundry, of Lexington, one of the best in the State, and I will call at your homes and get your laundry and deliver it back to you. All laundry sent in from the country can be left at the residence of J. D. Lykins and it will receive prompt attention. All work guaranteed. Give me your laundry on trial and same will be appreciated. 170-4
NANNIE WALTERS.

At the People's Store!

Our line is now practically complete in every department. Our new Fall goods opened up to our entire satisfaction. Never before have we been as well prepared to give you as

Big Values

for the money as we are today. We will tell you the secret of this in the next issue of the Courier.

From 2,500 pairs of SELZ SHOES everyone can find satisfaction. The last word in Shoe Satisfaction and Service is found in SELZ!

SHIELD BRAND CLOTHING!

Do you know what that means? Come in and let us show you our nifty Suits, Overcoats and Pants. Watch for our regular advertisement. We can both please and surprise the most fastidious in our line of Ladies' Coats, Dress Goods and Trimmings. We are headquarters for flour, feed, hardware, iron beds, springs, cots, mattresses, etc. Give us a call. It does not cost you a penny to look. Send the children, call us over the 'phone, or write us. We are here to serve you!

Index, Ky.

E. Henry & Sons,

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY
Capital and Surplus \$300,000
Deposits over Half Million
Solicits Your Accounts
Correspondence Invited
N. H. WILKINSON, President,
W. R. SCHAE, Cashier.

John McMann's

Hack Line
WEST LIBERTY—INDEX
Meets All Trains. Good covered and open conveyances for public hire.
Telephone No. 10
Local and Long Distance.

JAS. M. ELAM, Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
WEST LIBERTY, KY.
Repairing promptly done.
All work guaranteed.

O. F. HENRY,

WEST LIBERTY, KENTUCKY,
REPRESENTING
HUTCHINSON STEVENSON HAT COMPANY,
Wholesale Hatters,
Charleston, S. C.; West Va.
YOU ORDERS SOLICITED.

NICKELL & CISCO,

LAWYERS,
WEST LIBERTY, KY.
OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE

EVERT MATHIS,

LAWYER
West Liberty, Ky.
Office in Court House.

COTTE & HOVERMALE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WEST LIBERTY, KY.

W. M. GARDNER,

LAWYER,
West Liberty, Ky.
Office in

Commercial Bank Building

RYLAND C. MUSICK,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
JACKSON, KY.

State and Federal practice, Commercial and civil litigation carefully handled.

COLLIER'S DENTAL PARLORS

Commercial Bank Building
West Liberty, Ky.

D. A. P. GULLETT,

DENTIST,
West Liberty, Ky.
Rooms over D. R. Keeton's.

To Cure Constipation Forever,
Take Gullett's Family Cathartic. Do not be
led by C. C. Hall to cure dangerous relapsing constipation.

To Protect Your Pocketbook

Do Your Trading at
D. R. KEETON'S

Fancy Candies, Fruits, Fancy and
Staple Groceries of all kinds.

A Complete Line of Gents' Furnishings. All lines
up-to-date and best quality. My prices al-
ways leaves money for something else.

Courteous treatment to everybody.

Ice Cream, Ice Cream Soda, The Best Cold Drinks.

Ice For Sale at All Times.

WATCH US GROW!

Three years ago we began with a little more than \$25,000 deposits. Now we have more than \$100,000. Good business methods and courteous treatment did it. Don't you want to grow with us?

Our growth has been more than 100 per cent per year.

Do Business the Safe way.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$ 16,500.

Deposits, \$ 100,000.

COMMERCIAL BANK,

West Liberty, Ky.

S. R. COLLIER, President,
W. A. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Morehead & North Fork Railroad.

MOREHEAD DIVISION.

South Bound.				Time Table No. 8.				North Bound.			
1	5	9	13	STATIONS	4	8	12	1	5	9	13
Lv. Daily Lv. Daily Lv. Sun- ex-Sund'y ex-Sund'y day only				Morehead	Ar. Daily Ar. Daily Ar. Sun- ex-Sund'y ex-Sund'y day only						
87 20 a. m. 82 15 p. m. 89 30 a. m.				Clendenburg	81 57 a. m. 82 20 p. m. 82 30 p. m.						
87 25 " 82 20 " 89 35 "				Summit	81 52 " 82 15 " 82 27 "						
87 30 " 82 25 " 89 40 "				Lack Fork	81 51 " 82 14 " 82 26 "						
87 35 " 82 30 " 89 45 "				Paragon	81 50 " 82 13 " 82 25 "						
87 40 " 82 35 " 89 50 "				Upper Lack	81 49 " 82 12 " 82 24 "						
87 45 " 82 40 " 89 55 "				Crandy	81 48 " 82 11 " 82 23 "						
87 50 " 82 45 " 90 00 "				Pretty Branch	81 47 " 82 10 " 82 22 "						
87 55 " 82 50 " 90 05 "				Elm-Kilm	81 46 " 82 09 " 82 21 "						
88 00 " 82 55 " 90 10 "				Bucklet	81 45 " 82 08 " 82 20 "						
88 05 " 83 00 " 90 15 "				Blair's Mill	81 44 " 82 07 " 82 19 "						
88 10 " 83 05 " 90 20 "				Wrigley	81 43 " 82 06 " 82 18 "						
88 15 " 83 10 " 90 25 "				Redwine	81 42 " 82 05 " 82 17 "						
Ar. Daily Ar. Daily Ar. Sun- ex-Sund'y ex-Sund'y day only					Lv. Daily Lv. Daily Lv. Sun- ex-Sund'y ex-Sund'y day only						

W. B. Townsend, Jr., Supt.
W. W. Wrigley, G. P. A.

MORGAN COUNTY NATIONAL

BANK

OF CANNEL CITY, KENTUCKY

Capital, \$25,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits (Earned) 25,000

"Honor Roll" Bank

Authorized U S Depository.

YOUR ACCOUNTS CAREFULLY SOLICITED.
M. L. CONLEY, President. J. O. C. STAMPER, Vice-Pres.
FESTER JONES, Cashier.

THE Melting of Molly

By
ARIA THOMPSON
DAVIES

1912, by the Bobbs-
Trill Company

SYNOPSIS

Teller of the story, Molly Carter, a young widow, awaiting the return of Al Bennett, an old flame, who is now a distinguished diplomat, tries to reduce weight. Her physician, adviser and next door neighbor is Dr. John, a widower and father of young Billy, whom Molly loves.

Molly is surprised at play with Billy by Judge Wade, who is the most dignified and able man in Hillsboro. Billy comes over from next door with his father.

Hillsboro receives a visit from Ruth Chester, a friend of Bennett, and Molly finds her a delightful. Molly goes to the city for no other reason.

Molly has trouble in reducing her weight. Billy's singing of an old love song about "Molly" under her window brings tears to her eyes.

She meets with Tom Pollard, her cousin, who is a "radio" man. She decides to re-enter Hillsboro society by giving a dinner. The doctor catches her eating forbidden food.

Dr. John and Molly pay a visit to one of his patients, a young mother. She decides to re-enter Hillsboro society by giving a dinner. The doctor catches her eating forbidden food.

Of all Molly's dances the one with Dr. John pleases her most. Preparations for the dinner are under way. Bennett is almost due in Hillsboro. Billy eats too much and becomes sick.

At the dinner, which is a great success, Molly receives a telegram from Bennett asking permission to come to Hillsboro immediately.

Judge Wade sends Molly a love letter, which Molly thinks is too long and formal. Billy tells Molly he and his father are going to Europe. Molly disputes the doctor's right to part her and Billy.

Dr. John suggests Molly's marrying Bennett and the couple going with him and Billy to Europe, whereupon Molly admits to herself that she loves the doctor. When Bennett comes she lives to the doctor's office for refuge.

The doctor and Molly admit their love for each other. He has been concealing his because he thought she was waiting for Bennett, whom he loves.

"Try him, lover, and maybe he will learn to"—I couldn't help the tears that came to stop my words.

"Now, you see, Molly, how you'd cry with that kiss spot gone," he said, with an amused, manly, little tenderness in his voice that I had never heard before, and he cuddled his lips against mine in almost the only voluntary kiss he had given me since I had got him into his ridiculous little trousers under his blouses. "You can have most a hundred kisses every night if you don't say no more about not aging and fix that white look for me quick," he coaxed against my cheek.

Oh, little lover, little lover, you didn't know what you were saying with your baby wisdom and your musty going to the paddle burned the sleep place on my breast like a terrible white heat from which I was powerless to defend myself. You are mine, you are, you are! You are soul of my soul and heart of my heart and spirit of my spirit and—my own ought to have been flesh of my flesh.

I don't know how I managed to answer Mrs. Johnson's call from my front gate, but I sometimes think that women have a torture proof clause in their constitutions.

She and Aunt Bette had just come up the street from Aunt Bette's house, and the Pollard cook was following them with a large basket in which were packed the things Aunt Bette was contributing to the entertainment of the distinguished citizen. Mr. Johnson is Al Bennett's nearest kinsman in Hillsboro, and, of course, he is to be their guest while he is in town.

"He'll be feeling his eyes on Molly, so he'll not even know he's eating my Washington almond pudding with Thomas' old port in it," teased Aunt Bette, with a laugh, as I went across the street with them.

"There's going to be a regular epidemic of love in Hillsboro, I do believe," she continued in her usual strain of sentimental speculation. "I saw Mr. Graves talking to Dr. John. He was in front of the store an hour ago as I came out from looking at the blue chin to match for the vest wing, and they were both so absorbed they didn't even see me. That was what might have been called a conflagration dinner, and I saw the other night, Molly, in more ways than one, I wish a spark had set off Bontion Wade and Henrietta too. Maybe it did, but I just talking too slowly."

I think it would be a good thing just to let Aunt Bette blindfold every unmarried person in this town and marry them to the first person they lay hands with. It would be fun for her and then we could have peace and apparently as much happiness as we are going to have anyway. Mrs. Johnson seemed to be in somewhat the same state of mind as I found myself.

"Humph," she said as we went up the front steps, "I'll be glad when you are married and settled, Molly Carter, so the rest of this town can quiet down into peace once more, and I sincerely hope every woman under fifty in Hillsboro who is already married will stay in that state until she reaches that age. But I do believe if the law matched widows from grave number one to altar number two they would get into trouble and fuss along the road. But come on in, both of you, and help me get this marriage feast ready, if I must. The day is going by on greased wheels, and I can't let Mr. Johnson's crutches be neglected. Al Bennett or no Al Bennett!"

And from then on for hours and hours I was strapped to a torture wheel that turned and turned, minute after minute, on its ground axle and

sugar and bread; and she and me relentlessly into a great suffering pulp. Could I ever in all my life have hungered for food and been able to get it past the lump in my throat that grew larger with the seconds? And if Al Bennett's pudding tasted of the salt of dead sea fruit this evening it was from my surreptitious tears that dripped into it.

It was late, very late, before Mrs. Johnson realized it, and showed me home to get ready to go to the train along with the brass band and all the other welcome.

I hurried all I could, but for long minutes I stood in front of my mirror and questioned myself. Could this slow, pale, dead-eyed, slim, drooping girl be the rollicking child of a Molly who had looked out of that mirror at me one short week ago? Where were the whips on her heels, the glint in her curls, the laugh on her mouth and the devil in her eyes?

LEAF TWELFTH.

Melted.

LOWLY at last I lifted the blue muslin twenty-three inch waist shroud and let it slip over my head and fall slimly around me. I had fastened the neck button and was fumbling the next one into the buttonhole when I suddenly heard laughing, excited voices coming up the side street that ran just under my west window. Something told me that Alfred had come on the 6 o'clock down train instead of the 6 o'clock up, and I fairly recoiled to the window and peeped through the shutters.

They were all in a laughing group around him, with Tom as master of ceremonies, and Ruth Chester was

looking up into his face with an expression I am glad I can never forget. It killed all my regrets on the score of his future.

It took two good looks to take him all in and then I must have missed some of him, for all in all he was so large that he stretched your eyes to behold him. He's grown seven feet tall, I don't know how many pounds he weighs, and I don't want anybody ever to tell me.

I had never thought enough about evolution to know whether I believed in it and woman's suffrage, but I do now. I know that millions of years ago a great big distinguished hippopotamus stepped out of the woods and frightened one of my foremothers so that she turned tail and fled through a thicket that almost tore her limb from limb right into the arms of her own mate. That's what I did. I caught that blue satin belt together with one hand and ran through my garden right over a bed of savage tiger lilies and flung myself into John Moore's office, slammed the door and locked up against it.

"He's coming!" I gasped. "And I'm frightened to death, with nobody but you to run to. Hide me, quick! He's fat, and I hate him!" I was that dandy codd you can get when fear runs into your very marrow and congeals the blood in your arteries. "Quick, quick!" I panted.

He must have been as pale as I was, and for an eternity of a second he looked at me, then suddenly heaven shone from his eyes and he opened his arms to me with just one word.

"Here!"

I went.

He held me gently for a half second, and then with a sob which I felt rather than heard, he crushed me to him and stopped my breath with his lips on mine. I understood things then that I never had before, and I felt that wise grand old man about take his fingers from mine and leave me safe at last. I raised my hand and pressed it against John's wet lashes until he could let me speak, and I was melted into his very breast.

"Molly," he said when enough tenderness had come back into his arms to let me breathe, "you have almost killed me."

"You?" I exclaimed, crowding still closer, or at least trying to. "It's not me, it's I that am killed, and you did it! I know you don't really want me, but I can't help that. I'd rather you'd do the suffering with me than to do it myself away from you. I'm so hungry and thirsty for you that—I can't diet any longer!" I put the case the strongest way I knew how and got a swooning, maddening, insidious result.

"Want you, Molly?" he almost sobbed, and I felt his heart pounding hard next to my shoulder.

"Yes, want me?" I answered, with more spirit than breath left in me. "I refuse to believe you are as stupid as I am, and anybody with even an ordinary amount of genius must have seen how hard I was fighting for you. I feel sure I left no stone unturned. Some of them I can already think back and see myself tugging at it and makes me hot all over. I'm foolish and always was, so I'm to be excused for pulling that awful way, but you

are to blame for letting me do it, going to be your punishment for life for not having been stern and stopped me. You had better stop me somehow anyway, for if I go on loving you as I have been for the last few minutes it will make you uncomfortable."

"Peaches," he said after he had hushed me with another broken dose of love as large as he could manage—"I am never going to tell you how long I have loved you, but that day you came to me all in a flutter with Al Bennett's letter in your hand it is going to take you a lifetime to settle for. You were mine—and Billy's! How could you—but women don't understand!" I felt him shudder in my arms as I held him close. I was repaid for all those tiresome exercises I had taken by the strength to crush him against my breast almost as hard as he crushed me. Our combined strength was terrific, dangerous to life and limb, but—how else?

"Don't women know, John?" I managed to ask softly in memory of the life question he had put to me across that bread and jam with the rose a-listening from the dark.

What brought me to consciousness was his fumbling with the buttons at the waist of that blue muslin relict of a sentiment. I had fastened but one, and the lace had got caught on his sleeve buttons.

"Please don't button me into his possession," I laughed under his chin. "I'm still scared to death of him, and you haven't told me yet!"

"Molly," he asked, this time with a heaven laugh, "where could you be more effectively hid from Al Bennett than in my arms?"

I spent ten minutes telling Billy what a hippopotamus really looks like as I put him to bed, but later, much as I should have liked to, I couldn't consume that horrible dinner that I had helped prepare at the Johnsons' in the shelter of John's arms, and I had to face Alfred. Ruth Chester was there, and she faced him too.

A man that can't be happy with a woman who is willing to "fulfill his destiny" doesn't deserve to be.

Then we came over here, and John had the most beautiful time persuading Aunt Adelaide how a good man like Mr. Carter would want his young widow to be taken care of by being married to a safe friend of his instead of being flitted and having folks wondering whom she would marry.

"You know yourself how hard a time a beautiful young widow has, Mrs. Henderson," he said in the tone of voice that always makes his patients glad to take his worst doses. He got his blessing and me—with a warning.

A lovely night what is blowing across my garden and bringing me congratulations from all my flower family. Flowers are a part of love and the wooing of it, and they understand. I am waiting for the light to go out behind the tall trees over which the moon is stealthily skulking. He promised me to put it out right away, and I am watching the glow that marks the place where my own two men creatures are going to rest, with my heart in full song.

He needs rest, he is so very tired and worn. He confessed it as I stood on the step above him tonight after he had taken his own good night from me out on the porch. When he explained to me how his agony over me for all these months had kept him walking the floor night after night, not knowing that I was waiting for the light to go out, I gave myself a sweet glow to tell me.

On the morning of the thirty-first day after Peter's departure his mother awoke and did not hear the sound of preparation to which she had grown accustomed. Neither did Anna come into her room with a basin of water for her, as usual. The house was perfectly still. The old woman got up and looked in the kitchen. No one was there. The fire had gone out. She went to Anna's room and looked in. Anna was not there.

There was nothing for it but to get her own breakfast and do the usual cleaning. Besides, it was wash day, and the hammering must be done. During the day she sent for Peter, and when he came home for supper he found his mother tired out.

The next morning Peter got up early and did the chores. He did not know how to cook, so he was obliged to let his mother cook the breakfast. During the day the old woman tried to do the work, but she had become used to doing before the fire. Besides, she missed the hum of the little working bee. The house was permitted to get dirty, and things that the old woman had before kept in repair were wearing out. Peter found that his mother so dilapidated to get up in the early morning that he learned to cook the breakfast himself. But he did not like doing so and liked the breakfast he cooked still less.

One morning who should come up the walk but Anna. Peter, radiantly happy, went to meet her. Leading her in, his old mother put her arms around the girl's neck.

And then there a marriage was arranged to take place soon, but not too soon for Peter.

It, however, he is unwilling, also reaching there, hoping to coax him to a better mind. The poor fellow cannot treat her with the least discourtesy, nor has he the consolation of being able to turn her out, as her friends in such a case would feel bound to avow the insult. His remedy, therefore, if determined not to marry her, is to leave his home and stay away as long as she is in it.

One day Peter Komlenzoff, a bachelor, living in the Ukraine with his mother, while doing some work about his little place, heard a light step, looked up, and there before him stood Anna Avieneloff, blushing and with her eyes cast down to the ground.

"What brings you to our cottage, Anna Avieneloff?" asked Peter, knowing very well what brought her there.

"I have come, Peter, to make you a proposition."

"I am busy today, Anna, and have no time to listen to your proposition."

"I will wait until you are at leisure."

She went into the house, and being met by Peter's mother, the old woman asked her what she wanted.

"My help with your work. You are not so strong as you were formerly and need assistance."

"On the contrary, I am in better health than for many years. I don't need any one to help me."

Anna did not appear to mind a rebuff from the woman, though when Peter had shown that he was disposed to get rid of her she shivered a little. She began to sweep. The old woman, knowing the customs of the country and understanding that the girl had come to marry her son and that she must not be treated with discourtesy, permitted her to sweep on, while she herself attended to some baking for supper.

At supper (the Peter came in. He spoke to Anna and at the table was careful to serve her from every dish. After supper he went to his room, where he spent some time, and when he came out he carried a leather bag.

"I am sorry, Anna, to have to leave you, but I must go away for awhile. My mother will be glad to have you with her during my absence. Goodbye, mother. He good to Anna."

Anna colored, but made no comment on this action, which she knew was intended to get rid of her. Peter put on his hand, saying good-bye, but, pretending she did not see it, she turned and went into another room. Then Peter went away.

The customs of the Ukraine may be different from other places, but the female constitution is the same everywhere. Anna Avieneloff did not relish the rejection of her suit, but she made no complaint. She had one strong point in her favor in having possession of the premises, and possession is said to be nine points of the law. She stayed right where she was, and the next morning when Peter's mother arose to do her chores and get the breakfast she found them all done and the breakfast ready.

The old woman was wroth with the girl for usurping her work, but dared not tell her so, fearing that Anna's brothers would hold Peter accountable. Anna did most of the work during that day, and the old woman, having little to do, sat by the fireplace and dozed. This continued every day for a month. Peter's mother gradually sinking into an easy life.

On the morning of the thirty-first day after Peter's departure his mother awoke and did not hear the sound of preparation to which she had grown accustomed. Neither did Anna come into her room with a basin of water for her, as usual. The house was perfectly still. The old woman got up and looked in the kitchen. No one was there. The fire had gone out. She went to Anna's room and looked in. Anna was not there.

There was nothing for it but to get her own breakfast and do the usual cleaning. Besides, it was wash day, and the hammering must be done. During the day she sent for Peter, and when he came home for supper he found his mother tired out.

The next morning Peter got up early and did the chores. He did not know how to cook, so he was obliged to let his mother cook the breakfast. During the day the old woman tried to do the work, but she had become used to doing before the fire. Besides, she missed the hum of the little working bee. The house was permitted to get dirty, and things that the old woman had before kept in repair were wearing out. Peter found that his mother so dilapidated to get up in the early morning that he learned to cook the breakfast himself. But he did not like doing so and liked the breakfast he cooked still less.

One morning who should come up the walk but Anna. Peter, radiantly happy, went to meet her. Leading her in, his old mother put her arms around the girl's neck.

And then there a marriage was arranged to take place soon, but not too soon for Peter.

It, however, he is unwilling, also reaching there, hoping to coax him to a better mind. The poor fellow cannot treat her with the least discourtesy, nor has he the consolation of being able to turn her out, as her friends in such a case would feel bound to avow the insult. His remedy, therefore, if determined not to marry her, is to leave his home and stay away as long as she is in it.

One day Peter Komlenzoff, a bachelor, living in the Ukraine with his mother, while doing some work about his little place, heard a light step, looked up, and there before him stood Anna Avieneloff, blushing and with her eyes cast down to the ground.

"What brings you to our cottage, Anna Avieneloff?" asked Peter, knowing very well what brought her there.

"I have come, Peter, to make you a proposition."

"I am busy today, Anna, and have no time to listen to your proposition."

"I will wait until you are at leisure."

She went into the house, and being met by Peter's mother, the old woman asked her what she wanted.

"My help with your work. You are not so strong as you were formerly and need assistance."

"On the contrary, I am in better health than for many years. I don't need any one to help me."

Anna did not appear to mind a rebuff from the woman, though when Peter had shown that he was disposed to get rid of her she shivered a little. She began to sweep. The old woman, knowing the customs of the country and understanding that the girl had come to marry her son and that she must not be treated with discourtesy, permitted her to sweep on, while she herself attended to some baking for supper.

At supper (the Peter came in. He spoke to Anna and at the table was careful to serve her from every dish. After supper he went to his room, where he spent some time, and when he came out he carried a leather bag.

"I am sorry, Anna, to have to leave you, but I must go away for awhile. My mother will be glad to have you with her during my absence. Goodbye, mother. He good to Anna."

Anna colored, but made no comment on this action, which she knew was intended to get rid of her. Peter put on his hand, saying good-bye, but, pretending she did not see it, she turned and went into another room. Then Peter went away.

The customs of the Ukraine may be different from other places, but the female constitution is the same everywhere. Anna Avieneloff did not relish the rejection of her suit, but she made no complaint. She had one strong point in her favor in having possession of the premises, and possession is said to be nine points of the law. She stayed right where she was, and the next morning when Peter's mother arose to do her chores and get the breakfast she found them all done and the breakfast ready.

The old woman was wroth with the girl for usurping her work, but dared not tell her so, fearing that Anna's brothers would hold Peter accountable. Anna did most of the work during that day, and the old woman, having little to do, sat by the fireplace and dozed. This continued every day for a month. Peter's mother gradually sinking into an easy life.

On the morning of the thirty-first day after Peter's departure his mother awoke and did not hear the sound of preparation to which she had grown accustomed. Neither did Anna come into her room with a basin of water for her, as usual. The house was perfectly still. The old woman got up and looked in the kitchen. No one was there. The fire had gone out. She went to Anna's room and looked in. Anna was not there.

There was nothing for it but to get her own breakfast and do the usual cleaning. Besides, it was wash day, and the hammering must be done. During the day she sent for Peter, and when he came home for supper he found his mother tired out.

The next morning Peter got up early and did the chores. He did not know how to cook, so he was obliged to let his mother cook the breakfast. During the day the old woman tried to do the work, but she had become used to doing before the fire. Besides, she missed the hum of the little working bee. The house was permitted to get dirty, and things that the old woman had before kept in repair were wearing out. Peter found that his mother so dilapidated to get up in the early morning that he learned to cook the breakfast himself. But he did not like doing so and liked the breakfast he cooked still less.

One morning who should come up the walk but Anna. Peter, radiantly happy, went to meet her. Leading her in, his old mother put her arms around the girl's neck.

And then there a marriage was arranged to take place soon, but not too soon for Peter.

Repetition

Is essential to making an impression. The boy learns the multiplication table by saying it over and over until he can't say it wrong. It is no truer after it is learned than it was before. Repeating it a thousand times does not alter the facts. But repetition does make the knowledge certain.

Repeat

Your advertising to make it effective. Say it over and over in different ways if you like, but keep telling the essential fact. In this way you force those who see your name to remember you and to think of you when they think of your line of goods.

MEDICINE!

Most of us place all together too much faith in medicine. Of all the hundreds of known diseases, very few can, in every instance, be cured by any single kind of medicine. Sometimes one person, suffering with a given disease, will not be affected, or may even be harmed by a medicine which has been given with good effects to another person. Most diseases are the result of self-indulgence, or carelessness, or ignorance, and nearly all of the sure cures, where cures are possible, are provided by nature. This is especially true in the case of consumption. There are some few cases that are benefited by medicine, but no medicine can yield a cure, or even a considerable improvement, unless it co-operates with the forces of nature. There are quantities of medicine sold in the stores and advertised in every conceivable way, as cures for tuberculosis. Most of them actually injure the person who takes them; because most of them contain opiates or other harmful drugs. Every one of these "consumption cures" is planned simply to enrich the manufacturer at the expense of the most helpless people in the world. If your doctor is unable to give you medicine to cure you, don't think you can pass the druggist 50 cents or \$5.00, and cure yourself.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

REST!

If the doctor says "Tuberculosis," follow exactly his orders in regard to ventilation, food, exercise and rest. He knows better than you do. This is especially true in regard to the rest and exercise, which have to be carefully gauged for each patient and each stage of the disease. Until the disease is checked and marked improvement in general condition and increased weight are noticed, almost absolute rest is essential. The disease is one that destroys the tissues of the body and uses up its energy rapidly. If you persist in using up your energy by work and exercise, the body has nothing left to fight with. Beware what the family medical books prescribe in the way of exercise for consumptives. No one prescription will answer for all cases, and this may be the one where their general prescription will send you to the grave-yard. If your responsibilities seem to make absolute rest for two or three or four months impossible, just remember that the progress of the disease will soon force you to it without the hope of recovery.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

ASHAMED!

Lots of people seem proud to have appendicitis or nervous troubles because they think they are fashionable diseases, and are ashamed to be called consumptives because consumption is not fashionable. Feeling this way, they neglect diagnosis and medical care when they first detect the signs of consumption, thinking that, by simple neglect, the disease will disappear of itself. It is well within the truth to say that 5,000 lives are sacrificed annually in the United States through this false pride. The only thing to be ashamed of in having a case of tuberculosis in the family is the neglect of the disease and the consequent death of the sufferer; and such neglect deserves round censure because it will probably involve more than one person. Remember that an early diagnosis of consumption increases the chance of cure a thousand fold.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

YOU MAY PAY LESS

But you will not get work that is so good.

YOU MAY PAY MORE

But you will not get work that is any better.

These statements refer to job printing. Our facilities are complete. We use only the best material, and our prices are based on a living profit for first class work. We will do no other kind.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE

CONTAINING HONEY AND TAR

For Indigestion.

Kodol For Indigestion.

Kodol For Indigestion.

Kodol For Indigestion.

8500

to the woman who sends us the best name for our new Southern Magazine.

Five of the most prominent Women of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, will be the judges.

This magazine will be a woman's magazine in every sense of the word, containing all the best features of the magazine for women including fiction and up-to-date household department, and in addition a new expression of the sentiment that woman serves and should have a better place in the world of civilization than that now accorded her.

I will furnish information to woman and endeavor to show her the way for a better place in life.

It will strive to show woman the things she can do—the reforms she can institute in woman's work, the measures she can adopt to come out of the home and into the world, and to show woman how to live without sacrificing any of the comforts of life.

CONCLUSION:

Womans Publishing Company Nashville, Tenn.

Ohio & Kentucky Ry

TIME TABLE, June 1, 1913

STATIONS	EASTWARD	
	Daily	Daily ex Sunday
Licking River	11 20	7 45
Liberty Road	11 32	7 57
Index	11 32	7 57
Malone	11 40	8 03
Wells	11 40	8 03
Stacy Fork	11 40	8 03
Caney	11 56	8 22
Cannel City	12 00	8 30
Adels	12 05	8 41
Heleebawa	12 11	8 47
Lee City	12 17	8 53
Rose Fork	12 24	9 00
Hampton	1 06	9 12
Willhurst	1 13	9 19
Vanceville	1 19	9 25
Frozen	1 25	9 30
O & K Junction	1 33	9 45
Jackson	1 50	9 50

WESTWARD

STATIONS	Daily	Daily ex Sunday
Licking River	1 15	7 30
Liberty Road	1 15	7 30
Index	1 00	7 29
Malone	12 52	7 22
Wells	12 52	7 22
Stacy Fork	12 52	7 22
Lewis	12 52	7 22
Caney	12 35	7 04
Cannel City	12 30	6 50 7 00
Adels	11 55	6 49
Heleebawa	11 49	6 41
Lee City	11 43	6 38
Rose Fork	11 36	6 29
Hampton	11 21	6 16
Willhurst	11 17	6 09
Vanceville	11 12	6 03
Frozen	11 06	5 56
O & K Junction	10 50	5 50
Jackson	10 40	5 20

And from then on for hours and hours I was strapped to a torture wheel that turned and turned, minute after minute, on its ground axle and

And from then on for hours and hours I was strapped to a torture wheel that turned and turned, minute after minute, on its ground axle and

And from then on for hours and hours I was strapped to a torture wheel that turned and turned, minute after minute, on its ground axle and

..